THE HORNET.

TOUCH ... AND WE STING.

WN & TERRETT.

Carrollton, Mississippi, Tuesday, September 26, 1843.

VOL. 1,--NO. 10.

WRNET will be furnished to single the Necember Election, at the eq.

E DOLLAR.

ing upon themselves the tenuble of

s he made in advance. OVERTHEMENTS

rand at the sate of non normal as for or of a personal matery, will be dde the rates of advertising.

or of Paney & Job Type, we are ads of Larren Pusos Pararing forms,

in this respect; we respectfully

sever extled upor epts to be paid for in advance. i, or they will not be attended to.

POETRY.



CHAPTENBATED. NONG .- Tune Auld Lang Syne.

San health to HENRY CDAY, oward may it go. our State is heard the name. ag and Clayton too: H Clay and Clayton too, Of Clay and Clayton too; ill o'er our State is heard the name, Of Clay and Clayton too.

they are the men for us, Local far must go. eding country knows the worth, by and Clayton too:

Of Clay, &c.

man or clique shall split our vote, vote our Ticket through. next we vote, our votes will count, lay and Clayton too:

For Clay, &c.

award go if thou art true, have a jubilee, unbroken phalanx move, Clay and Clayton too:

DUNTY, Mr., Sept. 21, 1843.

For Clay, &c.

DOD FOR DEMOCRATS.

owing communication is taken from ert it. But as it was from the pen "Old Democrat of '76," he was cornered, and forced to comply. and then hand it to your neighbors, em read it.

SE VERSUS SOPHISTRY.

e, and should be glad to have the with the honor and character of the State. so honest and upright a citizen as

Ah! why so, Mr. B.?

a formal manner, and receive a val-

of the authorized obligations created by the municipal charter, and thus involve themselves authority. The law you know noder which specing it. Legislature exceeded their authority in pass. exadid with you. ing such law, and directing the increase of said Mer. The constitution of this State deday of insertions must be marked right to sell them. The State cannot be held merchandize on for sale, shall be probabiled should note for him. I the copy, otherwise they will be liable for bonds made and sold under an uncon- from and after the first day of May 1833," contest, and charged accordingly attitutional law, which you know is no law at The ablest lawyers among us (and the High is, of every description, executed cannot certainly, as a good citizen, give your duced, after the time shows specified. Noch 609 Having a large sanction to a violation of this sacred instru- contracts, in other words are deemed by our

riotom living.

which you and your party have fallen-the the proceeds of your property-I have had he ever been connected with them in any people never did receive the money either by the full benefit of it, but I find on consulting manner shape or form. On the other hand he themselves or their duly appointed agents .-The whole transaction was fraudulent, unan- pay you your money, I should commit a grethorized and therefore void from beginning to vious sin against that sacred instrument? I est farmer Clayton.

Mec .- Well, Sir, you are a Lawyer, and I am nothing but an humble blacksmith; but I must presume to correct you in this matter .-You say the people's legally appointed agents did not receive the money; now I as boldly affirm that they did, and proceed confidently to the proof. I find by careful examination, that the money paid by Mr. Biddle for those support-you ought to have known better Union Bank bonds, was paid into the hands of than to sell me those slaves in palpable viothe ten "managers" of the Union Bank-which lation of the fundamental law. As yours ten managers were created by the original act chartering the Union Bank. I find that those loss. ten managers were elected by the people's immediate Representatives, on joint ballot of both these ten managers, provided for in the origi- the payment of the bonds. nal bill (the constitutionality of which no one disputes) and that to all intents and purposes these managers, thus elected by the Representatives of the people, were the people's lawfully appointed agents for receiving it. Now if I that I am wrong, all your fine legal argument about the want of a regular authorized agency in the transaction is scattered to the winds.

Can,-I begin to see, Mr. B., that although you stand here by your bellows and anvil from day to day, you have found leisure to examine this subject very closely. I don't profess to they should not vote for G. R. Clayton, which understand it very thoroughly myself, but one thing I do know, that if these bonds are paid, they will have to be paid by "taxation," which must fall oppressingly on the mechanics and Free Trader, the strongest loco- laboring men of the country. I am resolved rin the State. Its Editor, Mr. Don- to oppose all taxation for such a purpose, beose name we have published before, cause it would grind down the laboring poor debtor to the Union Bank, did not men and take the bread out of his children's mouths, to give it to the brokers and fundmon-

gers of Thread Needle street. touched on this subject of taxation, particular- so. On the other hand, if they will act disly the taxation of mechanics and laboring men honestly and vote for Brown, that they will like myself. I have reflected on this matter and beg to dissent from your views of the oppression to which we are to be subjected by the imposition of taxes to pay the bonds with. gloriously humbugged at the last election, by lowing dialogue, in substance, be- Take my own case for example. You see the such avaricious and disgraceful appeals as emntelligent and industrious mechanic, business I follow for a living. I have nothing inate daily from the anti-bond presses of this his-bond candidate for the Legisla- but a shop and tools. My labor yields me an- State. Are you again to be humbugged by hs so well to illustrate the sound nually, clear of expenses, about \$1,000-I pay views, which many of our clear- no other tax for the support of government, d honest-hearted working men take but a poll tax of some seventy-five cents a d question, that I must ask a place year. If this were doubled it would come to by the Union Bank. If they can only keep our columns. I think there are few \$1 50-if quadrupled it would only amount this back from the people-make them believe predjudiced as not to perceive how to \$3 00, and this I should consider an insigthe strong common-sense of this nificant sum for me to contribute towards the ld reflecting yeoman, to the shallow preservation of the plighted honor of my the technical cunning and chicane- State. Take again for another example, one farious designs are consummated. They will e artful special pleading, by which of our worthy overseers from \$500 to \$1200 endeavor to incite every person who holds a G. Harris. seek to evade the payment of a just per annum, and if his taxes were increased dollar of Union money, or who has ever lost created by the people and for the four fold he would at last pay but 3 or 4 dollars to justify the State in her present to the State in the shape of taxes, and from my knowledge of this class of men, their patri-

hown to be. They call me an anti- to me, and I must ponder on them. The opcause I am opposed to the payment pression on the mechanic and laboring man ion Bank Bonds; what think you of would be much lighter from an increase of r? are you for or against their pay- taxes than I had thought it to be. No one anti-bond aspirant—one who is bitterly opposshould grumble at paying a few dollars out of ed to taxing the dear people-and take our to. think average their payment to be the proceeds of a business that yields him from word for it, you will find that he borrowed think every honest man ought to be! \$500 to \$1000. The men of wealth and capital, I discover, would have to bear the princi-When I execute my bond or note pal blunt and burden of increased taxation to

ention of meeting it punctually when I am done. Let us go back again to the subwhen I employ an agent or agents ject of the alleged unconstitutionality of the stitutional establishment. The people are bect and receive money in my name, I law, under which the money was borrowed. to discharge promptly the authorthorizing the sale of the bonds is unconstitulations which it ations which they create for me. I tional, it would be equally wrong and immoral parts of the State, we have the best assuran- 'whaled' him in warm style.

profess to be acquainted with but one code of in the people of the State to pay back the most cost that the robber flag of repudiation is trailmorals and that applies equally to individuals new obsticed under it, from innocent fereigns ling low to the dust. Disgrace and shame to

all. If the people agree to pay these bands, Court of Errors and Appeals have so decided) the government of their own formation. You contracts for the purchase of slaves so introhest jurists unconstitutional. Naw suppose Mec .- If this objection had been made to you had purchased slaves of a trader from o of the people of Carroll and the the law, at the time the people, through their Maryland and Virginia, introduced in viola- Districts, all suits that were brought before house, agents, were receiving the borrowed money, tion of this provision of the Constitution. It him, where individuals were indebted to the suck, are considered due so some or before it was received and spent by them, would be your duty as a good citizen to know o, and persons will be expected to it would have been entitled to the most serious what your own State Constitution was and consideration, but it strikes me as entirely too what it prohibited. But you contract for the institution could not collect its debts, and at and communications addressed late to start the objection to the unconstitu- slaves. You execute your bonds and the tra- the same time the Brown family were indebtin business with the Office, the tionality of the law, and the abuse of their der delivers you his properly. You sell or ed the amount above stated. power of attorney by the agents, after we gamble away the slaves, and when pay-day have sanctioned the receipt of the money and comes, the trader demands the fulfilment of the squandered it in dissipation, extravagance and contract, and the payment of the money.-Would you say to him-could you as an honthe constitution of my State, that if I were to cannot think of such a crime as violating the sacred Constitution under which I live. If I sion of G. R. Clayton, that "he would not vemyself in the estimation of society and of the whole civilized world. Excuse me, Sir, if you please; my first duty, as a good citizen and an honest man, is to maintain inviolate the sacred charter which I have tacitly sworn to fear of having the contents of one's PURSE was the folly of selling, on your head be the

Can .- Stop Mr. B., you have convinced me -the cases are parallel, and I do not hesitate houses of the Legislature-I find that the said to say I should be guilty of Robbery, if I acted money was not received by a board of Direc. in such a way. You are right, sir, and I am

A BONDPAYER.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

"Keep it before the people, that George R. Clayton, the Bond-paving whig candidate for am right in this, and I challenge you to show Governor, said in a speech at this place that he was in favor of taxing the people of this State to pay the Union Bank Bonds; and he would not veto any bill the Legislature might pass for that purpose." - Oxford Observer.

Here is an appeal made to the people why a just debt, because for sooth, it may put us to a little trouble to get the funds to do so? An honorable man who is in debt, will settle fair if he never pays. This piratical sheet has the affrontery to tell the People if they act honestly, and vote for Mr. Clayton, that they Mec .- I am glad my friend that you have will have to pay a little something for doing have nothing to pay? Beautiful doctrine this!

Democrats of Mississippi, were you not insuch bribed harpies, many of whom owe their that the bond-payers are going to sell them out of house, land and negroes, why their neby its depreciation, against the Bank. Is it not a plain case, that just the amount a dollar ate.—Well, Mr. B., I am out for the otism would deem this a trifle in comparison of Union money depreciates, it is so much Can.-Well I confess these views are new loss to the bill-holder. To those who have been swindled out of their all by bank-borrowers, we are now speaking. Point to an more money than any bond-payer in the State and that he used and praised the bank as long as he could get a dollar, and then turned Mec .- Now neighbor, one more remark and upon and cursed it, and tried hardest to renginning to open their eyes, and from the daily

agent. The case is altogether different, you in the guilt of moral treason. Let me state G. Brown, propose for the benefit of the Pear page 187. Gen. Brown cannot oppose the ag open and a submeribers, will be entitled must admit, when the agent transcends his a parallel case and ask your honest opinion rethese bonds were sold is unconstitutional—the Can, -Well sir, put your case and Ph be TY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, which as a member of the Legislature from Copiah they justly owe the Union Bank, is thought county, he is completely cut off. bonds. The Governor had no right to sign, abres (see section 2d under the head "slaves") to be a guarantee that he loves the people, and seal or deliver them - the commissioners no "the introduction of slaves into this State, as is opposed to their being taxed, why then they ter, Gen. Brown voted against the Supple-

while a member of the Legislature, from Cos totionality of the Bank, and the legality of the the rates of severtising. The they will sanction a violation of their constitution, pinh county, (although SWORN to support the sale of the Bonds. We take from the formula of any other legislation, as avoiding all the Constitution,) voted for the sale of the ver House Journal of 1839, the following extracts ry identical bonds which he ways was uncons-

stitutionally disposed of.

Keep it before the people, that while he was Bank, and for other purposes," acting as Circuit Judge in one of the Southern Union Bank, he invariably decided that said

Would it not also be as well, to keep it before the people, that G. R. Clayton, bond-pay-Can.-But here, Mr. B., is the error into cst man say to him, Sir, I have made way with one dollar from any bank in his life, nor has is well known at home, as the sterling and hon-

Keep it before the people, that the expreswere to pay you this money, I should damn to any bill the Legislature might pass" in favor of PAYING THE BONDS, meets the entire approbation of every true and honest hearted bond-payer of Mississippi-and the lessened, should never be a sufficient cause for acting DISHONESTLY.

If the Oxford Observer will only keep a few more such paragraphs before the People, as the one above, we will be very thankful indeed, and award to him a disposition to do justice to Mr. Clayton and his friends.

the Grenada Herald of the 9th inst.

Coffeeville, (Miss.) September 4, 1843.

Mr. Editor-Allow me to call the attention of your readers to a candidate for the Clerkship of the Chancery Court at Carrollton, Col. J. J. HODGE, who has recently paid us a visit on an electioneering tour. Col. Hodge is a gentleman in the fullest sense of the term- the position occupied by Gen. Brown: a man of business and well acquainted with the duties of the office he seeks at your hands. He is not as well known in Yalobusha and Tallabatchie counties as he is in Carroll and Holmes, or his election would be certain,-The opinion of the Bar in the counties where would do very well, if addressed to a pen of he is known is decidedly in his favor, and alswine. In the name of God are we not to pay most unanimous in the town of his residence. If you see a tall well dressed gentleman, (with white hat,) courteous and kind in his intercourse with his associates, dignified and commanding in his general bearing, and very well disposed towards every body, (and particularly voters) that's Col. Hodge, of Carrollton, the very man for Clerk of the Chancery Court at AN OLD RESIDENTER. Carrollton.

TAGENTS .- The following named gentlemen will please act as our agents, and receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Horner .-Other of our friends not named, who may take an interest in the matter, are also authorized to do the same.

At Shongalo-Messrs. Chas. Kopperl, C. F.

Fisher and Robert Cross. At Middleton-Messrs. Jno. O. Young, Jas.

M. Dunn, Morgan Caudle and N. N. Moore. At Parker's Precinct-Messrs. Jno. A. Binford, J. W. Dykes, James Parker and Hector

Smith's Mills-Messrs. David Akin, T. M. Smith, G. A. Graves, Z. Pratt, and David Em-At Williams' Landing-Isaac Hannah, W.

N. Miller, F. W. Sabin, Jno. T. Ready and J At Black Hawk-Messrs William Gillespie, Doct. Terrell, Reuben Marshall, W. A. Smith,

James and David Standley. Marion-Messrs. A. B. Robinson, E. Fisher and Robert Smith.

At Coila-James Harrell, L. W. Carleton and Littleton Benthall.

SENTIMENTAL.

"What are you muttering there?" asked a father of a son whom he had spoken harshly

"Oh let him alone," said the mother; "his eyes are full of the heart's rain, (poetic wo man!) and his soul is clouded with grief."

"Is it?" inquired the husband, "his muttering then, is a sort of mental thunder, I sup-

"Yes," sobbed the wife. "Well, well," was the reply, "we must ex

pect electricity; so I'll apply the lightning

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That A. G. BROWN, repudiating candidate of to communities.

Con.—Very true Mr. B., but you speak only would ratify a violation of their own sacred the polluted arm that would attempt to raise it! for Governor, voted for the bill chartering the Con.—Very true Mr. B., but you speak only would ratify a violation of their own sacred the polluted arm that would attempt to raise it! for Governor, voted for the bill chartering the Con.—Very true Mr. B., but you speak only would ratify a violation of their own sacred the polluted arm that would attempt to raise it! for Governor, voted for the bill chartering the What measure does the narrow-minded A. Union Bank. See House Journal of 1939, from a debt of ONE HUNDRED AND PIF. attitutional grounds, because by his own votes

After the passage of the Union Bank Charmental Charter, but by his action in the Legis-Keep it before the people, that A. G. Brown lature in 1839, he fully recognised the consti-

"The bill to be entitled, "As act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union

Was considered in committee of the whole

Mr. Josselyn in the chair.

After some time,

The committee rose, and reported the bill with an amendment thereto; which report,

On motion of Mr. Josselyn,

Was received.

Mr. Stewart, of Hinds, then moved that the ing candidate for Governor, never borrowed bill be recommitted to a select committee of five: whereupon,

The vote was taken by year and nays, And decided in the affirmative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Mr. Speaker, Armat, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al -41.

In the negative 23.

The chair thereupon appointed Messrs. Stewart, of Hinds, Gholson, Foote, Minter, and BROWN, of Copiah, said Committee."

From the above it will be seen that Genl. Brown voted for a reference to a committee, the act to extend additional privileges to the Union Bank-and was himself made one of it. The committee afterwards reported the bill to "extend additional privileges to the Union Bank," which then passed both Houses, and was returned with the veto of the Gov. The bill required the Governor to exetors elected by individual stockholders, but by wrong; from this day forth, I shall advocate We find the following communication in cute and deliver to the Union Bank, Bonds to the amount of TEN MILLIONS FIVE HUN-DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for its use. The bill was, as before stated, vetoed and returned by the Governor to the House for its further action. The annexed extract from the Journals, shows the fate of the bill and

"The bill to be entitled, "An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank," accompanying the foregoing message, Was taken up,

And put upon its passage by ayes and noes, s provided for in the constitution,

And passed by a constitutional majority of wo-thirds.

The vote is as follows:

In the affirmative, Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arnat, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al .- 45.

In the negative 13."

The above extracts prove that General Brown regarded the Union Bank as constitutional, that he was willing to give its managers control over ten millions five hundred thousand dollars more of the bonds of the State, the proceeds of which would have been squandered like those already negotiated .-But Gen. Brown has given additional testimony that he regards the Union Bank as constitutional, by his application for, and obtaining discounts, for himself to the amount of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, and assisting his friends through the credit of his endorsement, to obtain the sum of \$40,000. But there is one good reason why Gen. Brown should advocate the repudiation of the Union Bank Bonds. He owes the Union Bank \$10,000 at this time -repudiation will reduce the value of the notes of the Union Bank, and thus enable the General to pay his \$10,000 with a trifle.

Independent voters of Mississippi, it is now for you to say whether or not this corrupt and inconsistent politician shall rule over you. He has violated your Constitution which he was sworn to support-he has borrowed thousands of dollars from the bank, paid it out to the toiling yeomanry of the land, and immediately cried out in favor of repudiation, hoping thereby to render the money worthless, so that he could pay the bank with a mere whistle. Who suffered by the operation? Why those to whom the Union Bank money was paid. The day of reckoning is near at hand and the spirit of a cheated, wronged and insulted laboring people, has whispered in our ears, "Defeat to Brown and all those who have imitated his bad example !!